

x150



1. L. D. ...
2. L. ...



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



S. Khan

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1957

13



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1957

EASTLEIGH :
EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A. HIGH STREET.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION I. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	8
SECTION II. General Provision of Health Services in the Area	13
SECTION III. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases	21
SECTION IV. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	35
SECTION V. Housing	46
SECTION VI. Food Hygiene	52

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1957

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CHARLES E. JAMES, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f),

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS.

District Public Health Inspectors :

(a), (b), D. L. LANE.

(a), (b), R. P. MONGAN.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

Chief Clerk : * † ‡ Miss F. NASH.

Housing Assistant :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.

Departmental Clerks :

† * Miss P. D. HASKETT.

Miss S. A. COOPER.

Disinfector and Van Driver :

K. CHAPLOW.

Rodent Operators :

J. CHESHIRE.

L. G. TOPP.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Public Health Engineers.*
- * *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- † *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- ‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh**

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1957.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population in 1957 was 33,840, an increase of 980 in the course of the preceding twelve months. Of this total, natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) contributed 264, while the balance of 716 was derived from migration into the Borough.

Births

The number of live births registered in 1957 was 590, virtually the same number as in 1956, thus sustaining the higher level of reproduction which became apparent in that year.

The crude birth rate was 17.43 per thousand population, from which was derived an adjusted birth rate of 16.73 by application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.1 per thousand population.

The number of illegitimate births increased slightly to 22. The proportion of illegitimate live births at 3.73 per cent. presented the same level as in 1951.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of persons normally domiciled in the Borough was 318. This second successive appreciable fall in the number of deaths coincident with an increasing population, resulted in a crude mortality rate of 9.4 per thousand population, which is the lowest level recorded in the last thirty years. The adjusted death rate of 10.52 continues to be at a lower level than the death rate of England and Wales at 11.5 per thousand population.

Deaths of infants under one year of age increased sharply to 20, as compared with 1956. The Infant Mortality Rate of 34 per thousand live births is consequently well above the national level of 23.

Still births maintained a similar level to 1956, the rate per thousand live and still births being 21.56. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 22.4.

Infectious Diseases

With the exception of measles which was again moderately prevalent, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was light.

Diphtheria was again absent and poliomyelitis represented by only one case.

Protective inoculation against poliomyelitis made but little progress during the year, but established procedures in respect of small-pox, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis were maintained.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1933-1957.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 31st March £	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March £	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	509	....
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	147,138	520	....
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,323	597	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,966	616	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604	300
1939	6,320	^a 26,360 ^b 26,770	7,799	167,456	674	150
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685	....
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704	....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707	....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734	....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801	13
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820	11
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854	7
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878	10
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609	15

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1933-1957.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.		LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS		
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.
				Total.	Illegitimate.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1933	24,220	17	48.29	335	15	4.48	21	62.68	10.81
1934	24,260	15	47.02	304	10	3.29	12	39.47	9.43
1935	24,510	9	25.13	349	7	2.0	16	45.84	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	36.71	330	10.8	3.27	16.2	49.1	10.54
1936	24,830	12	31.8	374	8	2.14	20	53.47	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03	428	10	2.33	20	46.72	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7	379	9	2.37	11	29.02	9.96
1939	^a 26,360	9	24.21	404	9	2.22	16	39.6	10.19
	^b 26,770								
1940	27,240	11	24.49	438	9	2.05	24	54.05	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99	404	9.0	2.23	18.2	45.05	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0	374	14	3.74	19	49.86	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98	445	19	4.26	6	13.48	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86	465	30	6.45	17	36.56	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4	509	50	9.8	18	35.36	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31	457	47	10.28	24	52.51	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	450	32.0	7.11	16.8	37.33	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0	529	45	8.5	21	29.69	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1	572	24	4.19	19	33.21	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27	564	32	5.67	18	31.91	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39	549	33	6.01	25	45.53	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18	524	29	5.53	14	26.71	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	547	32.6	5.95	19.4	35.43	10.93
1951	30,410	12	20.87	563	21	3.73	12	21.31	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00	493	12	2.43	11	22.31	10.36
1953	30,670	10	18.87	520	15	2.88	11	21.15	10.86
1954	31,210	11	21.03	512	14	2.73	17	33.2	10.7
1955	31,990	8	15.47	509	17	3.34	11	21.61	10.87
1951-55	30,960	9.6	18.14	519	15.8	3.04	12.4	23.87	10.81
1956	32,860	12	19.96	589	18	3.05	9	15.28	10.16
1957	33,840	13	21.56	590	22	3.73	20	33.89	9.4

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.

^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION 33,840

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	
Total	310	280	590	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 17.43
Legitimate	294	274	568	
Illegitimate	16	6	22	

Comparability Factor 0.96
Adjusted Birth Rate 16.73

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	
Total	9	4	13	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 21.56
Legitimate	9	4	13	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	

DEATHS	Male	Female	Total	
Deaths	173	145	318	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average popula- tion 9.4

Comparability Factor 1.12
Adjusted Death Rate 10.52

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).

No. 30	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1.65

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	11	9	20
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	33.89
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	35.21
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	60
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	2
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	—

ENGLAND and WALES (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General) :—

BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)	16.1
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	22.4
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	11.5
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)	23.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1957.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.											
	All Ages										Males						Females					
	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford.				
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-			
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	3	-			
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	-			
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2			
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	9	5	3	5	2	4	2	4	9	1			
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1			
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	24	7	2	9	3	4	2	11	-			
18. Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	23	21	3	7	8	12	7	8	9	3			
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9			
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	33	7	5	7	2	9	4	11	2			
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	1			
22. Influenza	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	12	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1			
23. Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	12	2	2	5	4	4	3	2	2			
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2			
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2			
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2			
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-			
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1			
31. Congenital malformations	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	6	2	2	1	3	3	8	6	6			
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-			
34. All other accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	20	-	1	3	1	1	6	22	47	88	129	35	37	47	45	38	47	69	-			
Males	11	-	1	1	1	1	2	13	32	59	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Females	9	-	-	2	-	-	4	9	15	29	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Classification of the Causes of Death

In the Table on page 9, male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar-General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 318 deaths :

129 *i.e.* 41 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.

217 *i.e.* 68 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.

264 *i.e.* 83 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.

286 *i.e.* 90 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

Of the remaining 32 deaths between the ages of 0-45, 20 occurred in the first year of life and 12 between the first and forty-fifth year.

There were 16 fewer deaths than in 1956. The fluctuation within the age groups involved an increase of 11 in infant deaths, 14 fewer deaths at 55-65, 15 fewer deaths over the age of 75, with lesser balancing variations in the intermediate age groups. Infant deaths are further considered later in the report. Mortality at 55-65, which was heavy in 1956, has reverted to below average level, while that at 65-75 remains at a fairly high level. Over the age of 75 mortality is again below the average level of 1953-55.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, e.g. in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the seven-year period 1947-53.

Ref. No.		1957		1947-53	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	318	100	2,288	100
18-20	Heart Disease	108	34.0	712	31.1
10-14	Cancer	60	18.9	386	16.9
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	43	13.5	238	10.4
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	38	12.0	315	13.8
		249	78.4	1,651	72.2

With the exception of deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions, the proportion of deaths from these major causes are slightly above average level.

Major Causes of Death at ages over Forty-five.

The relative importance in 1957 of the four main causes of death in relation to age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	129	Heart Disease	60	46.5
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	24	18.6
		Respiratory Diseases	16	12.4
		Cancer	9	7.0
65-75	88	Heart Disease	33	37.5
		Cancer	20	22.7
		Respiratory Diseases	13	14.8
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	11.4
55-65	47	Heart Disease	13	27.7
		Cancer	13	27.7
		Respiratory Diseases	9	19.1
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	3	6.4
45-55	22	Cancer	14	63.6
		Heart Disease	2	9.1
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	1	4.5
		Respiratory Diseases	1	4.5

In the 45-55 group, while the total number of deaths was relatively low, the proportion of deaths due to cancer was exceptionally high. Distributed equally numerically between the sexes, they were responsible for seven of the 9 female deaths, as compared with 7 of the 13 male deaths.

Between 55-65, heart disease and cancer were unremarkable, but respiratory diseases tended to be a little higher and intra-cranial vascular lesions a little lower than usual.

Heart disease and cancer played a more dominant role in the 65-75's, while the incidence of intra-cranial vascular lesions was less.

Over the age of 75, the only exceptional feature was a low incidence of cancer.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2525	3303	2130	4065	1785	4594	4995
Deaths	34	34	47	40	38	36	64
Death Rate per 1,000	13.46	10.29	22.06	9.83	21.28	7.83	12.81

The variation in the rates is probably due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Age at Death.				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
<i>Arising before Birth :</i>						
Malformations	4	2	—	—	2	—
Maternal Toxaemia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prematurity	6	5	1	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fibrocystic Pancreas	1	—	—	—	—	1
Reticular Endothelioma	1	—	—	—	—	1
Myopathy	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Arising during Birth :</i>						
Anoxia	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Arising after Birth :</i>						
Broncho-pneumonia	2	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Accidental asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1
	20	8	4	—	4	4

The death of 20 infants, yielding an infant mortality rate of 33.9 per 1,000 live births stands in sharp contrast to the record low mortality of 15.3 in 1956.

From the table above, it will be apparent that the vast majority of these deaths arose from causes originating before birth, thus repeating the experience of 1954, when an infant mortality rate of 33.2 resulted from similar causes.

Population

Mid-Year	Increase in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	540	183	357	
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	

Population trends since the census are indicated in the table above.

With a continuing relatively high birth rate and low death rate, the natural increase in the population is progressive. Movement of population into the Borough again increased by a similar amount to the previous period.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings*: Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*: Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*: Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 224).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The Area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

The area was covered for health visiting during the year by two health visitors working solely within the Borough and two other visitors working part-time within the Borough.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, continued to maintain places for 50 children during the first half of the year, admitted in the following order of preference :

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

The Nursery closed on the 30th June, 1957. The accommodation released initiated a train of events :—

- (1) The ground floor was assigned as an Occupation Centre.

- (2) The first floor was converted to office accommodation for the Clerk to the Justices and the Registrar of Births and Deaths.
- (3) The transfer of these offices from the Health Centre at the Red House enabled the whole of the ground floor at the Red House to be used for clinic purposes. It thus became possible to effect the long awaited transfer of the Child Welfare Centre from, and the closure of, the Northbrook Health Centre in Chamberlayne Road.
- (4) The introduction of a Daily Minder Scheme.

Daily Minder Scheme

In July, 1957, the Hampshire County Council inaugurated a Daily Minder Scheme whereby eligible mothers could place children under five in the care of registered daily minders. Eligible mothers are those who are obliged to work as the sole or main supporter of the family, those who are certified by their doctor to be ill or unable for some reason to care for their children, or where it is certified that it would be in the interests of the health of the child. Minders are limited to the care of two children and when so engaged are paid a registration fee by the County Council and a maintenance payment by the Mother or the County Council in necessitous cases.

Application for the care of children, or to be registered as a daily minder, should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, Eastleigh.

Occupation Centre

In September, 1957, an Occupation Centre was opened at Tankerville, Romsey Road, for the daily care from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally handicapped persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

Old People's Welfare

An active year on the part of the Eastleigh Borough Old People's Welfare Committee culminated in the prospect of opening an All-Day Club in property acquired by them for the purpose in Romsey Road.

In June, following upon representations previously made to the County Council by the Borough Council, an additional officer on the Staff of the County Welfare Officer was appointed specifically for the care of old people in the Borough.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page 17.

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects	Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.	Friday afternoons
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester King's Park Road, Southampton	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday mornings Mondays, 2-4

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester - Southampton	Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cardigan Road King's Park Road	MALES	FEMALES
		Saturdays, 11 a.m. Monday to Friday 10.30-12 ; 5-7. Saturdays, 10.30-12 No clinic	Tuesdays, 2.15 No clinic Mondays, 11-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays, 2-4 Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey Road	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Relaxation Clinic	Preparation for Confinement	Red House, Romsey Road	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey Road	2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Monday, 9.30—12. Thursdays, 9.30—12 By appointment	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Second Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Ray Therapy Clinic (subsidiary of Physio-therapy Department R.H.C.H.)	Exercises. Ultra-violet— infra-red radiation and massage. Adults and children.	Desborough Road	Monday to Friday, 9—12.30 ; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12.	South Western Metropoli- tan Regional Hospital Board.
Chest Clinic	Examination and supervi- sion of actual and sus- pected cases of Tubercu- losis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium Bishopstoke.	Mondays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.	South - Western Metropoli- tan Regional Hospital Board.
Occupation Centre	Care and training of ascer- tained mental defectives	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.	Monday to Friday, 9.30—3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 10.15 to 12.15 ; 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5 to 7 ; and Wednesday 1.0 to 4.0 p.m.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, General Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital, or *via* the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No. : Winchester 2261) or Southampton Bed Bureau, (Telephone No. : Southampton 25117).

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted *inter-alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1957 :—

<i>Series.</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation.</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26 / 6 /53
Buildings	3 / 9 /53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to	12 /11 /56

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

The notified cases of measles in 1957 totalled 367, rather more than double the number in 1956. While this level is well below the peak levels of some 800 experienced in 1941, 1945 and 1951, it continues to be the most prevalent infectious disease of childhood.

Girls were affected in greater numbers than boys by twenty-five per cent. A similar disparity in incidence between the sexes was noted in 1955, while in 1956 there was a lesser predominance in boys.

Cases occurred throughout the year from February, after a lapse of three months from the end of the 1956 outbreak :—

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
0	2	10	8	28	69	60	58	13	18	81	20

and continued on into 1958.

A major build-up occurred in June and July, with a substantial hang-over into August after the scholastic year ended, mainly occurring (42 cases) in the Bishopstoke area. After the re-opening of schools in September, there was a secondary build-up in the Bishopstoke area to a peak level in November.

The relative distribution of cases in the various wards in the past three years is shown below :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B/Stoke	C/Ford
1955	456	16.7	10.5	5.9	33.8	4.4	20.6	8.1
1956	158	5.0	32.9	3.2	13.9	1.9	13.3	29.8
1957	367	11.5	7.6	4.4	20.4	3.5	44.4	8.2

The preponderance of cases in the Bishopstoke area is due to the accumulation of susceptible children in a new housing estate which was relatively lightly touched by the 1956 epidemic. On the other hand, the incidence in Chandler's Ford and South Wards (which between them had 63 per cent. of the cases in 1956) was comparatively light.

The proportion of cases occurring at different ages is tabulated below for the last three years and for the last major epidemic year of 1951 :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age.						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total 0-5	Total 5-10
1951	825	1.7	5.1	13.6	14.1	15.3	49.8	48.2
1955	456	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.5	14.0	48.0	50.9
1956	158	1.9	8.2	10.1	10.8	13.3	44.3	51.9
1957	367	1.9	4.6	10.1	13.1	9.8	39.5	59.4

In the course of the six years 1951 to 1957, there has become apparent a decided shift in the proportions of children affected before and after entry to school. In 1951, 49.8 per cent. of cases were in children under the age of five ; in 1957, the figure was 39.5 per cent. The proportion of children over the age of five showed a corresponding increase from 48.2 per cent. to 59.4 per cent. This could well be a reflection of greater segregation by mothers of their younger children from sources of infection in their playmate and in their elder siblings. Continued improvement in housing conditions has also afforded better facilities for isolation of the affected child.

No death was attributed to measles.

Whooping Cough

Only eighteen cases of whooping cough were notified during 1957, fewer than any year except 1947, when there were ten cases. In 1956 there were 139 cases notified. Such a sharp decline in incidence from one year to the next has not been a characteristic of past experience : for example, the 136 cases in 1952 were followed by 90 cases in 1953 and the 140 cases in 1948 were succeeded by 90 cases in 1949. It may well be, of course, that more cases of the disease did in fact occur, but were so mild as not to necessitate the calling in of the doctor, or were indistinguishable from a non-specific infection and so not notified.

Cases occurred between January and July as under :

<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>
1	3	5	1	7	1

and were equally divided between school and pre-school children. The totals are too small to draw valid conclusions from, but it may still be noted that in the period 1948-52, two thirds of the cases were in pre-school children. For the first time, no cases at all were notified in the younger age groups 0-1 and 2-3.

Cases were confined to the South, West, Bishopstoke and Chandler's Ford Wards and four families had two children affected.

No death was attributed to whooping cough.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated on May 9th, 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) are held at the Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria immunisation scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

As illustrated in the report for 1953 it is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable. The Pertussis vaccine is available to meet the needs of the young child who has previously been immunised against diphtheria or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is now being sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The following table indicates the number of children under the age of five who are known to have been immunised against whooping cough at the end of the year.

Year	Number immunised Age						Re-immunised Age
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	0-5
1955	95	246	187	72	50	650	4
1956	117	361	303	209	84	1074	14
1957	96	400	380	308	211	1395	9

This shows a progressive increase in the number of children between the ages of one and five who had been protected during the past five years. The majority of children continue to pass their first birthday before immunisation is completed.

Scarlet Fever

The incidence of scarlet fever continued to be at a low level, a total of six cases having been notified. Three primary and three secondary school children were affected between March and August.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Twenty-one instances of puerperal pyrexia were notified in nursing home patients, distributed sporadically throughout the year. The causation of the pyrexia was attributed to :

Cause	Number
Breast condition	7
Bronchitis	1
Urinary infection	2
Indeterminate	11

Pneumonia-Influenza

Despite the widespread epidemic of Asian influenza during the final quarter of the year, only three cases of influenzal pneumonia are recorded. It is perhaps significant that these were all in the young—two children of 4 and 5, and a young woman of 21.

The epidemic developed first in the school population spreading rapidly through individual schools and affecting up to two-thirds of the pupils. The adult population were also extensively affected, but in general, the elderly appear to have been relatively lightly touched.

Erysipelas

The two notifications received are in accord with recent experience of this disease, the annual incidence of which in the past four years has varied between one and three.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The single case is the only notification in the past five years of infection of an infant's eye. It is undoubted that during this period there have been quite a number of minor infections, but these were not of the type which develop to the sight-impairing ophthalmia. Prophylactic measures, chemotherapy and antibiotics have virtually eliminated this disease as a cause of blindness.

Poliomyelitis

In January the only case of the year occurred in a child of four. Some residual paralysis remained.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme launched in 1956 made but desultory progress during the year.

The year began with a backlog of some 450 of 1956 registrations awaiting vaccination and in the anticipation of larger supplies of vaccine being forthcoming, the opportunity was offered to general practitioners to vaccinate their own patients. The offer was accepted almost universally by practitioners in the area: the supply situation, for various reasons, did not improve to the expected degree.

So eight months passed before an allocation of vaccine was received in early September: a complementary allocation in October allowed of the immunisation of 417 children by the end of the year.

In May, the age groups to whom registration for vaccination was available, was extended from those born 1947-1954 to those born 1947-1956.

The year ended with proposals to offer vaccination to those born 1943-1957, expectant mothers and others at special risk by the summer of 1958. To achieve this, large supplies of American and Canadian manufactured vaccine were to be imported subject to compliance with British Standard tests.

Food Poisoning

Of the six cases of food poisoning, two were attributable to salmonella typhi-murium infection, one of which was contracted in London. The remaining four were members of one family, the origin of whose illness it was not possible to finally determine.

Diphtheria

Eleven years have now passed since the last case of diphtheria in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. The advent of poliomyelitis vaccination, in addition to B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-olds, has created problems in organising diphtheria re-immunisation sessions at schools so as to avoid conflict between the various immunisation procedures. This is likely to continue until the demand for poliomyelitis immunisation of school children is satisfied.

When the baby is $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic held in conjunction with the School Clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation, he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. The number of children under five primarily immunised corresponds to the average number effected over the past five years. Rather fewer children of school age were presented for primary and booster immunisation.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity. The total number immunised or re-immunised within the previous five years shows a slight increase as compared with the state at the end of 1956. In the individual age groups a rather poorer response was achieved in infants under the age of one, while the larger drop in the figures in the age group 5–9 was substantially due to the transfer to the oldest age group of more heavily immunised 1947 born children than their 1952 born replacements.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred.

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33	62

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	-	-	1	2	3	-
1950	-	-	1	9	10	-
1951	-	-	6	23	29	-
1952	-	-	9	18	27	-
1953	-	-	2	13	15	46
1954	-	-	2	14	16	44
1955	-	-	5	16	21	50
1956	-	-	1	3	4	57
1957	-	-	5	21	26	84

There was a continuing upward trend in smallpox vaccination generally. Primary vaccination of infants showed an increase of five per cent. on 1956.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old children which was inaugurated in 1955 was continued during the year. A further 170 children were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis

During the year 20 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that a further 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from other areas.

In the two non-pulmonary cases, the knee and neck gland respectively were affected.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the table. The largest number of both male and female cases fell within the 35-45 age group.

As in 1956, two deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the rehousing of tuberculous applicants, four such cases were re-housed during the year.

TABLE (A)
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	.....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673

TABLE (B)
NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065
1957	96	1587	2189	1943	5815	535	1155

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
1951-55	36.6	4.6	5.2	0.4
1956	26	5	2	—
1957	30	3	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1957

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	9	-	2	1	1	-	-

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.								
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Erysipelas	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1
Measles	367	163	204	7	17	37	48	36	218	4	—	—	—	—	—	42	28	16	75	13	163	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	18	12	6	—	2	—	6	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	3	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1937.

Disease.	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6
Diphtheria	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	2
Pneumonia	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1
(a) Measles	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	325	390	435	47	456	158	367
(a) Whooping Cough	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139	18
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1957.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV, V and VI of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The completion of the sewer extensions in Hursley Road and Lakewood Close, Chandler's Ford, and the proposed extension of the Chickenhall sewage purification works, together with refuse disposal, smoke abatement, rats and mice destruction and the use of caravans as temporary dwellings, have been the principal sanitary problems dealt with by the Council during the year 1957 and short reports on these items have been included in Section IV.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1957 was 330, as compared with 423 in 1956. The number of houses inspected and dealt with under the Public Health or Housing Acts was 220, of which 21 were considered for demolition. Seventy-three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, which came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, sixty-six of which were granted. Fourteen applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, were received and thirteen were granted. Further details of the housing work carried out are supplied in Section V of the Report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1957 was 49,131, which is an increase of 6,933 compared with last year's figure of 42,198. A full report upon the food inspection services is included in Section VI of this Report.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(a) Water

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1957 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Bacteriological Analyses

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1957	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli . present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply -	76	76	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply -	76	75	1	Nil
River Itchen Supply -	76	74	2*	Nil

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains at 31/12/57 is (a) 10,229 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in August, 1957.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	247.4	221.6	197.6
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	10	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. *	0.049	* 0.043	* 0.86
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.005	0.005	0.030
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	3.5	3.5	2.75
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	89	110	64
Permanent	81	43	76
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.1	0.07	0.15
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	135	130	120
Free Chlorine	* 0.38	* 0.4	* 0.33
Reaction, pH	7.4	7.9	8.1
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	60	56	53.6
Magnesium, as Mg	2.88	0.96	1.44
Carbonate, as CO ₃	81	78	72
Chloride, as Cl.	18	16	16
Sulphate, as SO ₄	13.7	7.1	16.6
Nitrate, as NO ₃	15.51	15.51	12.18
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

Water Supply

All inhabited properties within the Borough are provided with a supply of main water, the last well in the area which was used to supply water to three cottages at Boyatt being closed in 1956.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems and the whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of small areas in "North Stoneham," "Stoke Common," "Boyatt" and "Chandler's Ford," where recent partial extensions of the sewerage system have been made to meet the needs of residential development and abolish existing cesspools. With the extension of the foul water sewers in Hursley Road and Lakewood Close, Chandler's Ford, which were completed during the year under review, main drainage facilities have been made available for a further fifty existing properties during the last two years.

Further consideration of the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works Extension Scheme occupied the Council's attention during the year, when detailed plans of the first stage of the proposals were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

During the year under review, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the department :

Drains inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Drains tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
New gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Benching or fenders to gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
New covers fitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

(c) Closet Accommodation

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying and unsewered areas where there are about ninety houses still using the conservancy system. Of this number, fifteen are in the North Stoneham area which has recently been sewered. Eighteen are scheduled for demolition and thirty-seven are in the unsewered portion of Stoke Common, the remainder being chiefly farm cottages. At the end of the year under review, eleven houses formerly using the conservancy system had been converted to the water carriage system.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the department during the year :

New waterclosets provided complete	.....	.....	.....	10
New watercloset basins provided	.....	.....	.....	10
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	10
W.C. compartments repaired	.....	.....	.....	24
W.C. compartments rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	2
W.C. compartments cleansed	.....	.....	.....	18

(d) Public Cleansing

As in former years, dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked-out sand-pit at Fair Oak. The face of the tip is treated during the summer months to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets and the Assistant Rodent Officer treated the Tip in February, April, July, September and November when it was estimated that two hundred and sixty-five, sixty-two, fifty-two, forty and one hundred and five rats respectively were, destroyed.

Three complaints were received during May, June and July, regarding the dumping of animal offal from a local slaughterhouse, which it was alleged caused a nuisance from fly and rat infestation. The Officer-in-charge of the Tip was experiencing some difficulty at the time owing to petrol rationing, but the matter was cleared up and no further complaints were received.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

(e) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1957, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of :

Drainage	228
Water Supply	15
Refuse Collection	17
Refuse Disposal	28
Closet Accommodation	5
Keeping of Animals	21
Pet Shops Act	6
Public Conveniences	2
Offensive Trades	2
Offensive Accumulations	75
Tents, Vans and Sheds	69
Caravan Sites	5
Rivers and Streams	20
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	179
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	185
Overcrowding	10
Insect Pests	86
Verminous Premises	8
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	3
Infectious Diseases	61
Smoke Observations	45
Shops	79
Factories with Mechanical Power	72
Factories without Mechanical Power	1
Outworkers	1
Schools	16
Petroleum Stores	116
Rats and Mice Destruction	5565
Interviews	351
Miscellaneous	96

7367

(f) Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served	79
No. of Informal Notices complied with	116
No of Statutory Notices served	21
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	7

(g) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	5
Defective waterclosets	3
Choked or defective drains	54
General housing defects	25
Dampness	6
Overcrowding	3
Premises infested with vermin	4
Dirty premises	1
Premises infested with rats or mice	208
Insect pests	38
Keeping of animals	5
Defective dustbins	2
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	10
Smoke nuisances	5
Miscellaneous	15
Refuse tips	3
	387

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1957 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

(i) As a result of informal action	2663
(ii) As a result of statutory action	266
	2929

(i) Factories

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :

1. Defects found in Factories and Other Premises

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	—	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	3	3	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	72	1	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	1	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	73	1	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937, during the year.

(j) Shops

During 1957, seventy-nine visits were paid to shops, four informal notices were served and none complied with.

(k) Smoke Abatement

Five complaints in respect of smoke emission were received during 1957.

One was in respect of the burning of scrap wood in a Box Making Factory which has since closed down. Another alleged that smoke was emitted from a Garage heating stove and three were in respect of smoke emission from a Laundry chimney. In the first two cases, no nuisance could be found and no further complaints were received. With regard to the Laundry, the owners were proposing to reduce the amount of steam plant used in the Laundry and replace it with electrical appliances and this work was under way at the end of the year.

(l) Rats and Mice

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

During the course of the year, seven complaints were received from British Railways and one from a Hotel adjoining the Railway. This latter complaint was investigated and it was found that a section of the Railway embankment was also infested. This was brought to the notice of the Railway authorities, who agreed to have the work carried out at the same time as the Hotel and thereby adding to the efficiency of the treatment.

Sewers—10 per cent. Test Bait.—The Ministry had for some time been doubtful as to the efficiency of the tests, as the rats in some instances had some distance to travel before finding the baits and when they did, it was too sour or unpalatable to eat. They therefore introduced a mould inhibitor called Paranitrophenol which prevented the bait becoming sour or mouldy, thus enabling the test baits to remain in the manholes for six to eight days before becoming unpalatable. Paranitrophenol was used for the test baiting of the sewers in 1957 and again “no takes” were recorded after eight days. In view of this satisfactory test, the Ministry advised the Council that a further test would not be necessary until April, 1960, with the proviso that if in any area a heavy infestation should occur, then vertical block control would be put into action.

Airport.—The Council were approached by the Divisional Rodent Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, asking if the Borough Rodent Control Staff would be prepared to undertake the work of keeping the Airport free from rats and mice on behalf of the Ministry, who would meet the cost of this service. It was agreed to carry out this work and the Assistant Rodent Officer, accompanied by Mr. Hitchins of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, visited the Airport on the 30th September and met Mr. S. T. Tipper, the Aerodrome Commandant, to make the necessary arrangements and to carry out an initial survey. It was arranged with Mr. Tipper that all complaints of rats and mice would be immediately sent to the Council as they arose and that a periodical check would be made on the out-lying dumps, etc.

Up to the end of the year under review, it was found necessary to give three treatments for rats which were successfully carried out.

The Council were also asked by a large Manufacturing Firm to undertake the task of disinfecting their premises of mice and provide a regular service to prevent re-infestation. This work was also undertaken.

The Council's Refuse Tip at Fair Oak received five treatments for rats during the year and the population has been kept down to a minimum and co-operation was maintained with Winchester Rural District Council to treat the surrounding areas.

Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee.—An invitation to attend a meeting to be held at Fareham on the 12th July, 1957 was received from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, and representatives from the Borough were present. Other representatives attending were from : Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant, Petersfield, Gosport, Fareham, Droxford, Haslar, the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There is no doubt that these meetings serve a very useful purpose in so far as they enable Local Authorities to obtain closest liason and co-operation where boundaries meet. It also enables Local Authorities to question the Ministry on various points and issues.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operatives, enforced the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories, Camps and agricultural land.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	208
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1879
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	750
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	636
(e) Estimated number of rats destroyed	7111
(f) Number of premises treated for mice	114
(g) Number of visits made for this purpose	5565

(m) Camping Sites

Fourteen applications to erect, station and use, movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough, were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Five of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted in 1956, all five of which were renewed for a limited period. The other nine were fresh applications, two of which were refused on the grounds that the proposed sites were unsuitable for camping purposes, being waterlogged, and the other seven were granted for a limited period.

In November, 1956, the Council decided to investigate the possibility of establishing a Municipally-owned caravan site within the Borough. Several sites were considered and during 1957 visits were made to sites established by neighbouring Authorities before a site was

finally chosen, but at the end of the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government intimated that it was highly unlikely that loan sanction would be forthcoming at that time to finance the necessary works and the matter was dropped.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-57 was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64
1954	17	69
1955	15	69
1956	9	66
1957	16	76

(n) Bathing Pools

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public, the water supply being provided from the Southampton Corporation's water main.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) Offensive Trades

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough namely :

Blood Drying
Fat Extracting

Rag and Bone Dealing

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

(p) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(q) Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(r) Rag Flock

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(s) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year 59 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 122,242 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

SECTION V

HOUSING

Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :

	Total
(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) New permanent houses	104
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses	226
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	220
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1547
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	105
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	895
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	84

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	124
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	3
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1957	17

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By occupiers	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1957	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	11
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	37
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Ni

Housing Repairs

Thirty-one complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during 1957. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and fifty-five informal notices were served during the year under review. In twenty-one cases it was found necessary to resort to formal action and work in default of the owners was executed by the Council in three instances.

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, which came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, superseded the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and during the period under review some 144 visits were made by the staff in carrying out these duties, the summary of which is shown below :

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	73
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	66
(a) In respect of some, but not all, defects	36
(b) In respect of all defects	30

(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	43
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	23

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2

Three applications were received for the cancellation of certificates of disrepair issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, of which one was granted and two refused. A second application regarding one of the houses in respect of which cancellation of the certificate was refused was subsequently granted.

Improvement Grants

During the year 1957, fourteen applications were considered for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949. Twelve of the applications were from owner-occupiers and two from the landlords of rented houses. Thirteen of the applications were granted and one was refused.

Since the 28th June, 1954, when the Council decided to receive applications for grants, fifty-seven applications for Improvement Grants have been considered by the Improvement Grants Sub-Committee, forty-five of which were granted and twelve refused. Forty-five of the applications were submitted by owner-occupiers and twelve were from landlords of rented houses.

Slum Clearance

Chandler's Ford and North Stoneham, 1956

On the 8th March, 1956, the Medical Officer of Health submitted Official Representations in respect of fifteen houses at Oakmount Road, Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford, and six houses in Magpie Lane, North Stoneham, the Chief Public Health Inspector submitting details of the individual condition of the houses which made them unfit for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Housing Sub-Committee on the 26th March, 1956, following which the Council resolved that nine of the houses in Chandler's Ford numbered 1-9 (inclusive), Winchester Terrace, Oakmount Road, Chandler's Ford, be defined as the "Winchester Terrace Clearance Area, 1956"; that the three houses numbered 4-6 (inclusive), Mount Pleasant Cottages, Oakmount Road, Chandler's Ford, be defined as the "Mount Pleasant Clearance Area, 1956"; and the six houses numbered 7-17 (odd), Magpie Lane, Eastleigh, be defined as the "Magpie Lane Clearance Area, 1956," and the Council proceed to deal with these areas by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and on the 27th June, 1956, the Ministry replied requesting the Council to proceed with the making of the above-mentioned Compulsory Purchase Orders. In September, 1956, the Council decided to apply to the Minister for confirmation of the Purchase Orders.

No objections were received by the Ministry in respect of the above Orders and the premises were inspected by an Officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 19th November, 1956, the Compulsory Purchase Orders being confirmed by the Minister without modification on the 18th February, 1957.

Montague Road Clearance Order, 1957

On the 11th April, 1957, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an Official Representation in respect of Nos. 1-18 (inclusive), Montague Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Housing Sub-Committee on the 1st May, 1957, following which the Council resolved that the area containing the houses numbered 1-18 (inclusive), Montague Road, be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh (Montague Road) Clearance Area, 1957," being an area in respect of which they were satisfied that the houses therein were unfit for human habitation, that the most satisfactory method of securing the clearance of the area is by ordering the demolition of the buildings in the area, that a Clearance Order be made under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1936, for the demolition of the premises and that the Clearance Order be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 25th September, 1957, and on the 22nd October, 1957, the Ministry replied, forwarding the list of objections to the Order which had been received and stating that it had been provisionally arranged for a Public Local Inquiry to be held on the 20th November, 1957.

The hearing of the objections was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Eastleigh, on Wednesday the 20th November, 1957, at 10.30 a.m., following which the Ministry Inspector visited the area and inspected the houses.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1957 is as follows :

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed	123	15
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	68	12
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	75	15
External walls repaired or renewed	116	19
Window and door arches repaired	19	9
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	49	8
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	1	—
Wall cavities cleaned out	19	6
Rendering to external walls	2	—
Permanent ventilation provided	3	—
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided	35	6
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	31	4
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	30	—
Refuse receptacle provided	5	1
Fuel store provided	5	—
Ceiling plaster repaired	208	18
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	172	4
Waterproofing of internal walls	43	13
Wall plaster repaired	224	23
Walls cleansed and redecorated	171	3
Floors repaired or renewed	98	12
Windows repaired or renewed	129	21
Window fasteners renewed	30	2
Sashcords renewed	230	26
Doors repaired or renewed	63	7
Door frames repaired or renewed	33	7
Door furniture renewed	36	2
Firegrates /ranges provided or renewed	57	4
Hearths repaired or renewed	44	3
Stairs repaired or renewed	6	1
Handrails provided to staircase	3	—
Ventilated food-store provided	1	—
Food-store repaired or improved	9	5
Washing copper repaired or renewed	1	1
Bathing accommodation provided	14	—
Washing accommodation provided	2	—
Water service repaired or renewed	9	—
Water supply provided	3	—
Hot water supply provided	2	—
New sink provided	23	2
New sink waste and trap provided	27	3
Artificial lighting provided	5	—
	2224	252

Verminous Premises and Articles

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :

Houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	.....	375
Houses found to be verminous	.....	.....	.....	7
Rooms sprayed for vermin	.....	.....	.....	24

Of the seven houses found to be verminous, four were infested with bugs and three with fleas.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide and required one treatment only.

SECTION VI

FOOD HYGIENE

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

(A) MILK

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, are responsible for the issue of Licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise Milk, but in 1950 the County Council delegated its powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed by two large dairies, in both cases by the "High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation" method.

In the one case, the milk is processed and bottled at the firm's main Southampton premises, the Eastleigh dairy serving as a storage and distribution depot. Milk is also sterilised and bottled at the Eastleigh premises for wide distribution including a considerable shipping trade.

The second of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurisation dairies in the Borough is a "Federal" Dairy at which milk is processed and bottled for retail distribution by local Co-operative Societies in Eastleigh and Winchester.

During the year, a new and greatly improved Pasteurising plant was installed by the Aluminium Plant and Vessel Co., Ltd.

A third dairy, situated in Chandler's Ford, processes, bottles and retails milk pasteurised by the "Holder" method.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough is farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk, distributed by the three dairies from various farm sources.

(2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :

Dairies registered	3
Distributors registered	19

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	14
---	----

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	18
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	10

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*

During the year one hundred and fourteen samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken, and all but one were found to be satisfactory upon analysis. The defaulting sample complied with the methylene blue test but failed the phosphatase test, indicating inadequate heat treatment. After repeated check samples were taken, and after careful scrutiny of procedure at the dairy, the fault was traced to a very small but important discrepancy in the start-up routine at the beginning of the day's working. The matter was rectified and subsequent samples proved quite satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Twenty-eight samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk*

All dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin Tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. Twenty-eight samples of farm bottled milk were taken, one of which failed the prescribed Methylene Blue Test. The Ministry were communicated with, apparently with the desired effect, as subsequent samples from the farm in question proved to be quite satisfactory.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants*

Both of the large dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk. At the Chandler's Ford dairy the bottles were hand washed, and the care taken is reflected in the satisfactory results obtained.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :

Not more than 600	Satisfactory
Over 600, but less than 2,000	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	Unsatisfactory

Ninety-five bottles were examined and of these eighty-nine were reported as "Satisfactory" and six as "Fairly satisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Sixteen samples of detergent and twenty-six samples of rinse water were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Slaughter-houses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughter-house Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughterhouse in the Borough during the year, namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's Factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

No small goods or canned goods are manufactured on the site, but the premises include a wholesale store from which are despatched canned goods for the retail trade in the South and South East of England.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc	473
Number of carcasses examined :	
Bulls	Nil
Bullocks	Nil
Cows	Nil
Heifers	Nil
Calves	Nil
Sheep	—
Pigs	49,131
Horses	—
	49,131

(2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment, and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the same Act. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1957 :

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	116
Fishmongers and poulterers - - -	37
Grocers - - - - -	324
Greengrocers and fruiterers - - -	59
Bakehouses - - - - -	54
Dairies and milkshops - - - - -	147
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	133
Food preparing premises - - - - -	48
Restaurants - - - - -	77
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts -	2
Shops, stalls and other premises -	124
Sampling visits - - - - -	192
Miscellaneous visits - - - - -	63
Total -	1376

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, eighteen informal notices were served, and during the year thirty-six notices were complied—some of which represented a carry-over from the year 1956. Compliance with the notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works. In addition, it should be noted that considerable additional repair and reconditioning work was carried out as a result of verbal request and persuasion.

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Benches, etc. cleansed	7	—
Accumulations removed	1	—
Adequate food storage facilities provided	6	—
Structural repairs carried out	25	—
Notices displayed	10	—
Food wrapping improved	1	—
Drainage repaired or renewed	4	—
Watercloset basins renewed	4	—
Separate accommodation provided	2	—
Watercloset compartments repaired or improved	2	—
Watercloset compartments cleansed	2	—
Wash-hand basins provided	22	—
Sinks provided	21	—
Water supply provided	9	—
Hot water supply provided	28	—
Soap provided	9	—
Nail brushes provided	9	—
Drying facilities provided	9	—
Refrigerators provided	4	—
Clothing accommodation provided	8	—
First Aid outfit provided	7	—
Floors repaired	7	—
Walls repaired	9	—
Walls cleansed	22	—
Ceilings repaired	8	—
Ceilings cleansed	13	—
Artificial lighting provided	2	—
Doors repaired	2	—
Windows repaired	5	—
Premises repainted	8	—
Dustbin provided	1	—
Miscellaneous items	19	—
	286	—

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and fifty-five such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered eleven. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	6	787	6	787
Part Carcases -	-	-	1	3	1	3
Heads - - -	-	-	853	10,012	853	10,012
Collars - - -	-	-	43	95	43	95
Plucks - - -	-	-	11	72	11	72
Whole Inwards -	-	-	677	7,616	677	7,616
Skirts - - -	-	-	12	12	12	12
Kidneys - -	-	-	12	3	12	3
Retro-Peritoneal Fat - - -	-	-	1	3	1	3
Totals -	-	-	1,616	18,603	1,616	18,603

TABLE III. CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	49,131	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	49,131	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	68	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	6,942	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	14.3 %	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	1,407	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	2.9 %	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description		Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
	English Pork	Bruised	11
	English Beef	"	10
	Imported Beef	"	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
	English Pork	Contaminated	82
2	boxes Egg Albumen	"	12
40	sacks Wheat Gluten	"	4,480
2	cartons Margarine	"	48
1	carton Sweets	"	14
1	packet Dried Potato	Damaged	$\frac{1}{4}$
5	jars Fish Paste	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
12	jars Jam or Marmalade	"	21
2	jars Peanut Butter	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	jar Yeast Extract	"	1
4	jars Pickles	"	2
	Imported Beef	Decomposition	112
	Imported Bacon	"	107
1	Cheese	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	tins Imported Whole Egg	"	1,160
8	tins Imported Egg White	"	352
32	boxes Imported Tomatoes	"	384
4	boxes Grapes	"	40
1	jar Fruit Salad	"	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	jars Cream	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	jars Dressed Crab	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	tins Custard Powder	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	jar Jam	Fermented	1
1	packet Yorkshire Pudding	Fusty	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Imported Bacon	Maggot infestation	16
1	packet Shredded Wheat	Moth infestation	$\frac{3}{4}$
7	bars Chocolate	"	$\frac{1}{4}$
10	Chicken Cutlets	Mouldy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Fish Cakes	"	2
	Cheese	"	119
8	Pork Pies	"	2
40	packets Cheese Spread	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
56	jars Jam or Marmalade	"	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	packets Jellies	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	packet Butter	Rancid	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	packet Beef Suet	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
16	jars Sandwich Spread	"	4
	Sausages	Sour	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
366	tins Imported Canned Meat	Unsound or Unwholesome	1,401 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Various Prepared Meats	"	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Fish	"	14
88	tins Fish	"	42
331	tins Vegetables	"	248
397	tins Fruit	"	427 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	tins Spaghetti	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	tins Soup	"	14
18	tins Condensed Milk	"	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
37	tins Evaporated Milk	"	31
4	tins Cream	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	tins Creamed Rice	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
14	Miscellaneous Items	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Weight			9,367

(4) Meat Marking

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	5
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	104
For storage only of ice-cream	.....	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale		39
		149

The above figures show an increase of six in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only two of the premises registered for manufacture is ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases, the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

(7) Ice-Cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows :

WITHIN DISTRICT

Number of Manufacturers : 2

Number Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
12	7	—	2	3	Grade 1 58.3	} 58.3
					Grade 2 —	
					Grade 3— 16.7	
					Grade 4— 25.0	} 66.7
3	2	—	1	—	Grade 1— 66.7	
					Grade 2— —	
					Grade 3— 33.3	
					Grade 4 —	

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

Number of Manufacturers 7

Number Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage
	1	2	3	4	
19	19	—	—	—	Grade 1 100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
17	15	2	—	—	Grade 1— 88.2 } 100.0 Grade 2— 11.8 } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
6	6	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
5	5	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
4	4	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
2	2	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }
2	2	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — } Grade 3— — } Grade 4— — }

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent. in Grades I or II, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade III, and none in Grade IV.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

It will be noted that samples of the ice-cream manufactured within the Borough gave unsatisfactory results.

In the case of the first, and worst, group of unsatisfactory samples, resort was made to the sampling of the ice-cream mix at various stages throughout its manufacture. By this means, it was possible to rule out any question of inadequate heat treatment. However, a mechanical defect was discovered in the compressor which resulted in inadequate pre-cooling of the mix prior to freezing, thus rendering the operation of pasteurisation incomplete. The mechanical fault was remedied, and in an effort to obviate any recurrence, an additional indicating thermometer was installed. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory. Nevertheless, the satisfactory outcome in this case cannot in any way justify any feeling of complacency, and the factory in question demands extremely close supervision.

